- VP 7 recombinant based diagnostic kit replacing imported kit developed for the diagnosis of blue tongue.
- Standardization of micro-irrigation and fertigation systems.
- Development of cost-effective drainage technology including bio-drainage.
- Location-specific integrated farming systems for productivity and income enhancement.
- Package of practices for organic farming.
- Developed efficient and precision machines for agricultural production, machines to suit women farm workers, machines to reduce injury and accidents in farm operations, technologies for bio-fuels' production and utilization in agriculture and appropriate post-harvest technologies for food grains, fruits and vegetables, lac, fibre crops, livestock produce and fish.
- Undertaken research on aspects of freshwater aquaculture, coastal, aquaculture, mariculture, inland fisheries, marine fisheries, fish processing, fishery product development and food safety.

Commercialized technologies include:-

- Area specific mineral mixture;
- PPR vaccine;
- Crystoscope for timely heat detection;
- FMD and HS adjoined oil vaccine;
- Equine influenza vaccine;
- Thermostable IBD vaccine;
- Diagnostic kits for FMD surveillance;
- Flavoured milk; and
- Palada payasam mix

In the current year, efforts continue in the above mentioned areas.

(c) Positive.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. Research work has been managed by judicious redeployment of available scientific manpower. Steps have been initiated to get the vacancies in the scientific cadre filled up on top priority basis.

Criteria for fixing minimum support price

2019. SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any specific criteria to fix the minimum support price for rice and wheat;

(b) whether any minimum support price has been fixed for oilseeds and onion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) The Government decides on the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for various agricultural commodities, including paddy and wheat, taking into account the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), the views of State Governments and Central Ministries as well as such other relevant factors which are considered important for fixation of support prices. The CACP, while formulating its recommendations on price policy considers a number of important factors which includes cost of production, changes in input prices, input/output price parity, trends in market prices, demand and supply situation, inter-crop price parity, effect on industrial cost structure, effect on general price level, effect on cost of living, international market price situation and parity between prices paid and prices received by the farmers.

The cost of cultivation/production taken into account includes all paid out costs, such as, those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/machine labour (both hired and owned) and rent paid for leased in land besides cash and kind expenses on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges including cost of diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets, etc. Besides, cost of production includes imputed value of wages of family labour and rent for owned land. The cost also covers depreciation of farm machinery and buildings. As such, the cost of production covers not only actual expenses in cash and kind but also imputed value of owned assets including land and family labour.

(b) and (c) MSPs of oilseeds are fixed alongwith the fixation of MSPs of Kharif and Rabi crops. MSP of onion is not fixed. However, the Government implements the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) on the request of a State/UT Government for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities generally perishable in nature, including onion. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of horticultural commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop during the peak arrival period when prices tend to fall below economic levels. Losses, if any, incurred by the procuring agencies are shared between Central Government and the concerned State Government on 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North Eastern States), Profit, if any, earned by the procuring agencies is retained by them.

MSPs of oilseeds fixed for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are indicated in the Table below:-

(Rs. per Quintal)

Commodity	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3
Groundnut-in-shell	1550	2100
Sunflower Seed	1510	2215
Soyabeen Black	910	1350
Yellow	1050	1390
Sesamum	1580	2750
Nigerseed	1240	2405
Rapeseed/Mustard	1800	-
Safflower	1650	-

1	2	3
Toria	1735	-
Copra Milling	3620	3660
Ball	3870	3910
De-Husked Coconut	-	988

Crop Insurance Scheme

2020.DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the crops covered under insurance schemes for farmers in Rajasthan;

(b) the hectares of various crops covered under insurance during the last three years and premium amounts collected therefor;

(c) the details of crop insurance claims disbursed during the said period as compared to premium paid;

(d) the details of complaints received from 48,237 farmers in regard to non-payment of crop insurance amounting to Rs. 2,57,28,723 for bajra kharif crop of 2005-06, in Barmer; and

(e) the steps taken to increase crop coverage and widen the nature of insurance cover?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (c) A Statement indicating crops and area covered, premium collected and claims disbursed under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) during last three years in Rajasthan is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) The claims amounting to Rs. 2,57,28,723 for bajra crop for Kharif 2005 pertaining to farmers of Barmer district of Rajasthan were initially withheld by Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC) due to non-receipt of share of State's liability. After the receipt of State Government's share of funds, the claims were released on 2nd March, 2007.

(e) Steps taken to increase the coverage and widen the nature of insurance cover are:-

- Introduction of Pilot Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) from Kharif - 2007.
- Timely convening of State Level Coordination Committee on Crop Insurance (SLCCCI) meetings and issuance of notification.
- Massive publicity campaigns through the print and electronic media.
- Active liasioning with the State Government agencies and banks to increase awareness about the scheme.
- Participation in agricultural fair/Kisan Melas.
- Identification of high potential areas with low coverage and conducting vigorous publicity campaigns to extend the coverage of the scheme in such areas.